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ADDRESS OF GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCT. 23, 1890.

I am a Southerner. True, I was born in Leeds, Maine, but I was born again at Tampa, Fla. I united with the Methodist church, the only church in the place at that time, and was with them until I came North to join this Congregational body (American Missionary Association). I learned one thing from those Methodists, and that was to say amen, and I wanted to shout amen to what these brothers who preceded me said. Let us give a word of cheer to the American Missionary Association. "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

I never had anything to do with the Freedmen's bank, but as Freedmen's Commissioner I had 144,000 paupers thrown on my hands in one day. Freedmen's societies came and we talked the matter of their care over together. The American Missionary Association did a larger work than any of the others.

Let us consider the manhood of the Negro. Mr. Douglass paid me a very high compliment by remarking that I was among the first to recognize the manhood of the Negro. But did not Wendell Phillips recognize the manhood of the Negro, and was he not hooted and stoned? But these things are to be forgotten—they are past. Onward is the watchword. The subject of caste has been ably treated. The spirit of caste is all around us. What are the remedies? Bring Northern aud Southern men together and let the teachers of the Negroes come before them and testify. Get the Southern men to come here and speak, and let us speak in the South. Doubtless, we shall be well treated, and if we are not, what matter? Just after the war they planned to kill me when I was to deliver a speech in Texas. They came to hear me, changed their minds and sent word to the men who were to do the shooting, not to do it. In Florida, before the war, when I did not oppose slavery, I knew an old colored "aunty" who was always so happy, so jolly, it seemed as if she had not a care in the world. I said to her one day: "You seem to be happy as a slave." She replied: "Sir, you don't know anything about it. We are praying night and day that God will set us free." Were they contented? I have heard it said there was no religion among the colored people in the old slavery days. You can't listen to the old songs that have been sung here to-night without knowing better. There were cases of bad negroes, but remember they did not even own their own heads. But they had a capacity for love that you and I haven't reached.

There was a man from North Carolina, Hon. Kenneth Raynor. He came to me in Washington in 1866, just after the close of the war, and said: "General Howard, don't you know you are making a great mistake, you are educating the colored girls above their position, above their work?" I replied, "It doesn't affect the Yankee girls that way!" He asked if I compared the Negroes to the Yankees! I took him over to the school and showed him the colored girls playing on the piano and the boys at work at their studies and reciting. He began to soften. I didn't say a word, but we started to walk, arm in arm, and by and by he said, "General Howard, you have converted me." His conversion was a valuable one, and he did much good afterwards. Why can't we convert more men in that way? It is necessary for a soul to be converted to God. Conversion is the turning round; God will take care of the regeneration. If any of you have money you ought to give to this cause, turn round, be converted at once. There is abundance of work. The last time I was in Mobile, I saw colored men who would have been handsome but for rum. Their eyes were red, the rum shops were ruining them. They need to be turned round. Maybe Christian men in New York can drink whiskey with safety, but it can't be done by negroes in the South. Elevation; building up—that is the work to be done. So with all the work of the American Missionary Association. The secular school is part of the work. Ultimate *pacification!* O, that our brethren would get up to that standpoint. Look to God and work for God's children all the days of our lives.—*American Missionary.*

THANKSGIVING DAY PROPHECIES.

REV. E. E. HALE, D. D.

"The business of the twentieth century would be to bring nations into such relations that each shall have the best. Another generation of His children would be too near God to allow 100,000 people to suffer. There was no war or battle sound heard when the Prince of Peace was born, and in the twentieth century the wisdom of statesmen would arrive at a solution which soldiers would accept. This nation will propose to the other great Powers the appointment of representatives to constitute a permanent tribunal, the decisions of which would have the respect of the world. These prophecies," said Mr. Hale, "do not approach in audacity if what has happened in the present century had been predicted one hundred years ago. The men of to-day know that moral and physical advancement shows the movement of Jesus Christ. The world to-day was much better than ever before, as men know life better and God better. To know that men are brothers in itself would set forward the kingdom of God. The twentieth century says that man must work for man. The kingdom of heaven was not far away and we live on high table-land with infinite prospects. Faith, hope, love, would be the whole of the religion of the twentieth century and would bring peace to all nations."

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Hon. Sumner I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, in his annual report shows that at the close of the last fiscal year there were 233 stations, 176 being on the Atlantic. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of station operations during the year was 384. There was on board these vessels 3197 persons, of whom 38 were lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations was 788. The total value of property imperilled was $7,555,908. Of this amount $5,451,843 was saved. the number of vessels totally lost was 76. In addition to those named, there were during the year 145 casualties to smaller craft, on which there were 299 persons, of whom 10 were lost. In addition to persons saved from vessels, there were 27 others rescued.

I wish there were some way to record the deeds of heroism that the crews have performed, not to destroy men's lives but to save them.